

roll 24 and passes under a doctor blade 26 or other metering device that meters a desired thickness of urethane foam 28 or other material onto backing 22 to form a resilient layer 18 on top of fabric backing 22. Heat, indicated by arrows 30, may be applied to the underside of the advancing web of backing 22 and resilient layer 18 to accelerate curing of resilient layer 18. A web of reinforcement 20 is unrolled from roll 32 and passes around a roller 34 which presses the reinforcement web 20 into contact with the upper surface of resilient layer 18 so that it will be bonded to resilient layer 18. As is indicated by arrow 36, roll 34 may be positioned as desired nearer or further from doctor blade 26, so that reinforcement web 20 may be married to resilient layer 18 in a position selected by reference to the stage of curing of resilient layer 18 that has been achieved.

Page 16, lines 25-26:

Each of woven fabric 12, precoat 14, backing layer 16, resilient layer 18, reinforcement web 20 and backing fabric 22 are described below in detail. It will be understood, however, that the arrangement of these layers may be varied to include disposition of the resilient layer between the woven fabric and the backing layer.

Page 27, lines 5-9:

If desired, a fabric stabilizing layer (not shown in Fig. 1 but shown in Figs. 3 and 7) of fiberglass (such as DURA-GLASS® 7613 non-woven fiberglass fleece sold by Schuller Mats & Reinforcements, P. O. Box 517, Toledo, Ohio 43687-0517) may be bonded to the underside of fabric 12 with precoat 14 or an alternative adhesive material.

Page 31, beginning at line 15:

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, schematized view of apparatus for producing a "face cloth" 118 in accordance with this invention. Face cloth 118 has a woven fabric 12 bonded to a stabilizing substrate or layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride adhesive 128. A roll 120 of woven fabric 12 is unwound into an accumulator 122 and travels from there to a conveyor belt 124 on which woven fabric 12 lies as it moves from left to right in Fig. 4. Meanwhile, stabilizing layer 114 is unwound from roll 26 and initially travels right to left in Fig. 4 in order for a layer of polyvinyl chloride 128 to be applied to it by a vinyl applicator 130. Vinyl 128 may typically be applied to stabilizing layer 114 in a layer approximating 5 to 100 ounces per square yard, preferably 10 to 50 ounces per square yard, and most preferably 20 to 30 ounces per square yard. Stabilizing layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride 128 applied thereto is married to woven fabric 12 by, for instance, pinching stabilizing layer 114 and woven fabric 12 between a roller 132 and conveyor belt 124. The thus-married composite of woven fabric 12 and stabilizing layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride 128 there between then passes through a heating zone 134 and a cooling zone 136 to produce composite face cloth 118 that may be accumulated in a roll 138.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as indicated below.

8. (Amended) The floor covering of claim 4, in which the polyester yarn comprises poly(trimethylene terephthalate) yarn.